(Bolded Pg. Page Number, ? is the sign given to locate the questions, Textbooks (B), Classwork (C.W.) & Homework (H.W.) notes indicates where its preferably to write answers, Answers written in bold blue colour, the text written in this colour is explanation or not necessary to write)

Pg.2: B The Largest 3-digit number is 999
The Smallest 4-digit number is **1000**
The Largest 4-digit number is **9999**
The Smallest 5-digit number is **10000**
The Largest 5-digit number is **99999**
The Smallest 6-digit number is 100000
The Largest 6-digit number is **999999**
The Smallest 7-digit number is **1000000**

99,995 → 99,996 → **99,997** → 99,998 → **99,999** → **1,00,000** → **1,00,001** → **1,00,002** → **1,00,003** → **1,00,004**

Pg.2: ? B What if a person ate 3 varieties of rice every day? Will they be able to taste all the lakh varieties in a 100 year lifetime? Find out.

Yes, a person can taste all the lakh varieties of rice in a 100 year lifetime. 1 Year have 365 days. Assume a person lives for 100 years. So, 100x365=36500 days he lives. If he ate 3 variety of rice every day, 3x36500=109500 varieties of rice he can eat in his lifetime. In fact, he can eat 9500 varieties more.

Pg.3: ? B Choose a number for y. How close to one lakh is the number of days in y years, for the y of your choice?

I choose the number 75. No. of days in 75 years = 365x75 =27375 days. 100000-27375= 72625. Therefore, One lakh is 72625 greater than the number of days in 75years.

Pg.3: ? Figure it out: C.W.

1. According to the 2011 census, the population of the town of Chinthamani was about 75,000. How much less than one lakh is 75,000?

Soln.:

Gn.: Population of Chinthamani in 2011 = 75,000
To find: How much less is 75000 than 1 lakh
We know that, 1 lakh = 1,00,000

1,00,000
75,000 –
25,000

Therefore, 75,000 is 25,000 less than one lakh (1,00,000)

2. The estimated population of Chinthamani in the year 2024 is 1,06,000. How much more than one lakh is 1,06,000?

Soln.:

Gn.: The estimated population of Chinthamani in 2024 = 1,06,000

To find: How much more is 1,06,000 than one lakh

W.K.T., One lakh = 100000

1,06,000
1,00,000 –
6,000

Therefore, 1,06,000 is 6,000 more than one lakh (1,00,000)

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3. By how much did the population of Chinthamani increase from 2011 to 2024?

Soln.:

Gn.: Total no. of population in Chinthamani in 2011 = 75,000
Total no. of population in Chinthamani in 2024 = 1,06,000

To find: How much population increased in Chinthamani from 2011 to 2024

1,06,000
75,000 –
31,000

Therefore, the population increased in Chinthamani from 2011 to 2024 is 31,000.

Getting a feel of Large Numbers:

Pg.3: ? B Which is taller — The Statue of Unity or this building? How much taller? _____m.

Height of the building = 40 m (10 floors) (or) 44 m (11 floors)
Height of the Statue of Unity = 180 metres (actual height 182 metres)
180 – 44 = 136 m (Somu's building has 11 floors) (or)
180 – 40 = 140 m (Somu's building has 10 floors)
The Statue of Unity is 136 metres or 140 metres taller than the building.
(We can see that the height of the Statue of Unity is close to 4 times the height of Somu's building. i.e., 40 x 4 = 160, 44 x 4 = 176 metres)

Pg.3: ? B How much taller is the Kunchikal waterfall than Somu's building?
_____m.

Height of the building = 40 m (10 floors) (or) 44 m (11 floors)
Height of the Kunchikal waterfall = 450 m (actual height 455 metres)
450-40 =410m (455 – 40 = 415m or 455 – 44 = 411m or 450 – 44 = 406m)

The Kunchikkal waterfall is 410 metres taller than the height of Somu's building.

Pg.3: ? B How many floors should Somu's building have to be as high as the waterfall? _____ .

We know that, The Kunchikkal waterfall is 450 metres (actual height 455m)
The height of one floor is 4 metres.
450/4=112.5 (455/4=113.75)
Therefore, Somu's building ought to have 113 floors (114 foors) to be high as waterfall.

Getting a feel of Large Numbers:

Imagine a (given in book answer 10 floor) 11story building as you see in this image, or as in your textbook and a boy in it. Assume the boy's height be 1 metre. The height of each floor is 4 times of that boy. What will be the approximate height of the building? How you will find it?

Soln.:

Gn.: Height of the Boy = 1 m
Height of each floor = 4 times the height of the boy
To find: Height of the building

Height of each floor = 4 x 1 (Since, 1 metre is the height of the boy)

Therefore, The height of each floor = 4 m

We have, 10 floors (actually 11 floors) in the building, so the height of the building = 10 x 4 (11 x 4) (Since, 4 is the height of each floor)

Therefore, approximately the height of the building is 40 m (44m).

Pg.4,5 B Reading and writing numbers

Write each of the numbers given below in words:

(a) 3,00,600 – **Three lakh Six Hundred**
(b) 5,04,085 – **Five lakh four thousand eighty five**
(c) 27,30,000 – **Twenty Seven lakh thirty thousand**
(d) 70,53,138 – **Seventy lakh fifty three thousand one hundred thirty eight**

Write the corresponding number in the Indian place value system for each of the following:
(a) One lakh twenty three thousand four hundred and fifty six – **1,23,456**
(b) Four lakh seven thousand seven hundred and four – **4,07,704**
(c) Fifty lakhs five thousand and fifty – **50,05,050**
(d) Ten lakhs two hundred and thirty five – **10,00.235**

Pg.5,6 B 1.2. Land of Tens:
+1000 button. How many times should it be pressed to show:
(a) Three thousand? 3 times
(b) 10,000? **10 times**
(c) Fifty-three thousand? **Fifty-three times**
(d) 90,000? **90 times**
(e) One Lakh? **Hundred times**
(f) **1,53,000**? 153 times
(g) How many thousands are required to make one lakh? **100 thousands**

+10 button. How many times should it be pressed to show:
(a) Five hundred? **50times**
(b) 780? **78times**
(c) 1000? **100times**
(d) 3700? **370times**
(e) 10,000? **1000times**
(f) One lakh? **Ten-thousand times**
(g) **4350** ? 435 times

+100 button. How many times should it be pressed to show:
(a) Four hundred? **4**times
(b) 3,700? **37 times**
(c) 10,000? **100 times**
(d) Fifty three thousand? **530 times**
(e) 90,000? **900 times**
(f) 97,600? **976 times**
(g) 1,00,000? **1000 times**
(h) **58200**? 582 times
(i) How many hundreds are required to make ten thousand? **100**
(j) How many hundreds are required to make one lakh? **1000**
(k) Handy Hundreds says, “There are some numbers which Tedious Tens and Thoughtful Thousands can’t show but I can.” Is this statement true? Think and explore. **No (Tedious Tens can make all the numbers which Handy Hundred**

and Thoughtful Thousands make, but not vice versa (i.e., Handy Hundred and Thoughtful Thousands cannot make some numbers made by Tedious Tens like 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 60, 80, 90, 110, 250, etc.))

Pg.6 ? B Find a different way to get 5072 and write an expression for the same.
(5x1000)+(7x10)+(2x1) or (4x1000)+(10x100)+(7x10)+(2x1) or (50x100)+(72x1) = 5072

Pg.6 ? Figure it out H.W. For each number given below, write expressions for at least two different ways to obtain the number through button clicks. Think like Chitti and be creative. (a) 8300 (b) 40629 (c) 56354 (d) 66666 (e) 367813.

Some expressions for obtain the number through button clicks are,
(a) (8x1000)+(3x100) or (80x100)+(30x10) or (83x100) = 8300
(b) (4x10000)+(6x100)+(2x10)+(9x1) or (40x1000)+(62x10)+(9x1) or (4x10000)+(6x100)+(29x1) = 40629
(c) (5x10000)+(6x1000)+(3x100)+(5x10)+(4x1) or (560x100)+(354x1) or (56x1000)+(30x10)+(54x1) = 56354
(d) (6x10000)+(6x1000)+(6x100)+(6x10)+(6x1) or (66x1000)+(60x10)+(66x1) or (66x1000)+(6x100)+(66x1) = 66666
(e) (3x100000)+(6x10000)+(7x1000)+(8x100)+(1x10)+(3x1) or (30x10000)+(67x1000)+(8x100)+(1x10)+(3x1) or (3x100000)+(67x1000)+(81x10)+(3x1) = 367813

Pg.7 ? Figure it out H.W. 1. For the numbers in the previous exercise, find out how to get each number by making the smallest number of button clicks and write the expression.

From the above answer of Pg. 6 ? Figure it out, we can say that smallest number of button clicks and their expression already given there.
(a) 11 clicks (b) 21 clicks (c) 23 clicks (d) 30 clicks (e) 28 clicks

Pg.7 ? B How can we get the numbers (a) 5072, (b) 8300 using as few button clicks as possible? **(a) 14 clicks, (b) 11 clicks**

(Below is the table which has to be written in note, gives answer for all above questions)

Buttons	5072			8300			40629			56354			66666			367813		
+10,00,000																		
+1,00,000																3		3
+10,000							4		4	5			6			6	30	
+1,000	5	4		8				40		6		56	6	66	66	7	67	67
+100		10	50	3	80	83	6		6	3	560		6		6	8	8	
+10	7	7			30		2	62		5		30	6	60		1	1	81
+1	2	2	72				9	9	29	4	354	54	6	66	66	3	3	3
No. of clicks	14	23	122	11	110	83	21	111	39	23	914	140	30	192	813	28	109	154

Pg.7 ? Figure it out B 2. Do you see any connection between each number and the corresponding smallest number of button clicks? **The smallest number of buttons click for each number is the sum of its digit.**

Pg.7 ? Figure it out C.W. 3. If you notice, the expressions for the least button clicks also give the Indian place value notation of the numbers. Think about why this is so.

The reason the "least clicks" method always matches the Indian place value system is because:

- **Each digit in the number tells you how many times to press that button.**
- **For example, in 40629:**
  4 presses of +10000
  0 presses of +1000
  6 presses of +100
  2 presses of +10
  9 presses of +1 → That's exactly the Indian place value breakdown: 40,629.

Pg.7 C.W. Creative Chitti has some questions for you — (a) You have to make exactly 30 button presses. What is the largest 3-digit number you can make? What is the smallest 3-digit number you can make? (b) 997 can be made using 25 clicks. Can you make 997 with a different number of clicks?

(a) Largest 3-digit number with 30 presses: To maximize the number, we should use the largest button (+100) as much as possible. 30 presses of +100 = 3000 (too big, not 3-digit). So we need to stay within 3 digits. 9 presses of +100 = 900. Remaining 21 presses of +1 = 21 → Total = 921 (largest possible 3-digit number with 30 clicks).

Smallest 3-digit number with 30 presses: To minimize, we should use the smallest button (+1) as much as possible. 30 presses of +1 = 30 (too small, not 3-digit). So we need at least 100. 1 press of +100 = 100. Remaining 29 presses of +1 = 29 → Total = 129 (smallest possible 3-digit number with 30 clicks).

(b) 9 presses of +100 = 900, 9 presses of +10 = 90, 7 presses of +1 = 7 → Total = 997, with 25 clicks.

Pg.8 ? B How many zeros does a thousand lakh have? **Eight zeroes** (Thousand has 3 zeroes, Lakh has 5 zeroes)

Pg.9 ? B How many zeros does a hundred thousand have? **Five zeroes** (Thousand has 3 zeroes, Hundred has 2 zeroes)

Pg.9 ? Figure it out H.W. 1. Read the following numbers in Indian place value notation and write their number names in both the Indian and American systems:
(a) 4050678 (b) 48121620 (c) 20022002 (d) 246813579 (e) 345000543
(f) 1020304050

Numbers	**Indian System**	**American System**
4050678	**40,50,678 - Forty Lakh Fifty Thousand Six Hundred Seventy-Eight**	**4,050,678 - Four Millions Fifty Thousand Six Hundred Seventy-Eight**
48121620	**4,81,21,620 - Four Crore Eighty-One Lakh Twenty-One Thousand Six Hundred Twenty**	**48,121,620 - Forty Eight Millions One Hundred Twenty One Thousand Six Hundred Twenty**
20022002	**2,00,22,002 - Two Crore Twenty Two Thousand Two**	**20,022,002 - Twenty millions twenty two thousand and two**
246813579	**24,68,13,579 - Twenty Four Crore Sixty Eight Lakh Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Nine**	**246,813,579 - Two Hundred Forty Six Millions Eight Hundred Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Nine**
345000543	**34,50,00,543 - Thirty four crore fifty lakh five hundred forty three**	**345,000,543 - Three hundred forty five millions five hundred forty three**
1020304050	**1,02,03,04,050 - One Arab two crore three lakh four thousand fifty (One hundred and two crore three lakh four thousand fifty)**	**1,020,304,050 - One billion twenty millions three hundred four thousand fifty**

Pg.9 ? Figure it out B 2. Write the following numbers in Indian place value notation:
(a) One crore one lakh one thousand ten **– 1,01,01,010**
(b) One billion one million one thousand one **– 1,00,10,01,001**
(c) Ten crore twenty lakh thirty thousand forty **– 10,20,30,040**
(d) Nine billion eighty million seven hundred thousand six hundred **– 9,08,07,00,600**

Pg.9 ? Figure it out B 3. Compare and write ‘’ or ‘=’:
(a) 30 thousand < 3 lakhs **30,000 < 3,00,000**
(b) 500 lakhs > 5 million **5,00,00,000 > 5,000,000**
(c) 800 thousand < 8 million **800,000 < 8,000,000**
(d) 640 crore < 60 billion **640,00,00,000 < 60,000,000,000**

Pg.10 ? B Think and share situations where it is appropriate to
(a) round up **- Buying food/fruits for a group.**
(b) round down **- Estimating time remaining to leave for the school (catching the school bus).**
(c) either rounding up or rounding down is okay **- Distance estimation between places, especially far off places.**
(d) when exact numbers are needed **- Handling money in banks.**

Pg.11 ? C.W. Similarly, write the five nearest neighbours for these numbers: (a) 3,87,69,957 (b) 29,05,32,481

Nearest neighours	6,72,85,183	**3,87,69,957**	**29,05,32,481**
Nearest one	**6,72,85,183**	**3,87,69,957**	**29,05,32,481**
Nearest ten	**6,72,85,180**	**3,87,69,960**	**29,05,32,480**
Nearest hundred	**6,72,85,200**	**3,87,70,000**	**29,05,32,500**
Nearest thousand	6,72,85,000	**3,87,70,000**	**29,05,32,000**
Nearest ten thousand	6,72,90,000	**3,87,70,000**	**29,05,30,000**
Nearest lakh	6,73,00,000	**3,88,00,000**	**29,05,00,000**
Nearest ten lakh	6,70,00,000	**3,90,00,000**	**29,10,00,000**
Nearest crore	7,00,00,000	**4,00,00,000**	**29,00,00,000**
Nearest ten crore	**7,00,00,000**	**4,00,00,000**	**30,00,00,000**

Pg.11 ? C.W. I have a number for which all five nearest neighbours are 5,00,00,000. What could the number be? How many such numbers are there?

Soln.:

For this to happen, the number must be close enough to 5,00,00,000 that every rounding rule pulls it back to that exact value.

To round to the nearest ten lakh (1,000,000), the cutoff is halfway between 4,99,50,000 and 5,00,50,000.

So any number between 4,99,50,000 and 5,00,49,999 will round to 5,00,00,000 at the ten-lakh level.

If it already rounds correctly at the ten-lakh level, it will also round correctly at lakh, ten-thousand, thousand, hundred, and ten — because those are finer place values inside the same band.

So the numbers that satisfy the condition are:

$4,99,50,000 \leq N \leq 5,00,49,999$

Count of integers in that range:

$5,00,49,999 - 4,99,50,000 + 1 = 1,00,000$

So there are exactly 1,00,000 numbers that round to 5,00,00,000 at all five levels.

Pg. 11 B. (Finding answer for (d) will gives answer for (a), (b), (c))
Roxie and Estu are estimating the values of simple expressions.
1. 4,63,128 + 4,19,682,
Roxie: "The sum is near 8,00,000 and is more than 8,00,000."
Estu: "The sum is near 9,00,000 and is less than 9,00,000."
(a) Are these estimates correct? Whose estimate is closer to the sum? **No, Roxie is wrong. Estu is right. Estu's estimate is closer to the sum.**
(b) Will the sum be greater than 8,50,000 or less than 8,50,000? Why do you think so? **The sum will be greater than 8,50,000.**
(c) Will the sum be greater than 8,83,128 or less than 8,83,128? Why do you think so? **The sum will be lesser than 8,83,128.**
(d) Exact value of 4,63,128 + 4,19,682 = **8,82,810**
2. 14,63,128 – 4,90,020
Roxie: "The difference is near 10,00,000 and is less than 10,00,000."
Estu: "The difference is near 9,00,000 and is more than 9,00,000."
(a) Are these estimates correct? Whose estimate is closer to the difference? **No, Estu is wrong. Roxie is right. Roxie's estimate is closer to the difference.**
(b) Will the difference be greater than 9,50,000 or less than 9,50,000? Why do you think so? **The difference will be greater than 9,50,000.**
(c) Will the difference be greater than 9,63,128 or less than 9,63,128? Why do you think so? **The sum will be greater than 9,63,128.**
(d) Exact value of 14,63,128 – 4,90,020 = **9,73,108**

Pg. 13 ? B. From the information given in the table, answer the following questions by approximation: **(Subtract the 2001 Population from 2011 for each cities, which gives answer for 3, 4)**
1. What is your general observation about this data? Share it with the class. **One of the observations is – Most cities shown in the table have seen a significant rise in population from 2001 to 2011.**
2. What is an appropriate title for the above table? **Population of some Indian cities in 2001 and 2011.**
3. How much is the population of Pune in 2011? Approximately, by how much has it increased compared to 2001? **Population of Pune in 2011 is 31,15,431. The population of Pune has approximately increased by 6 lakh. (31,15,431-25,38,473=5,76,958 ~= 6,00,000)**

4. Which city's population increased the most between 2001 and 2011?
Bengaluru has shown maximum increase in population which is 41,24,644.
5. Are there cities whose population has almost doubled? Which are they? **Yes, they are Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Surat and Vadodara**
6. By what number should we multiply Patna's population to get a number/population close to that of Mumbai? **We need to multiply Patna's population by 7.39 to get a number close to the population of Mumbai. (1,24,42,373/16,84,222 ~= 7.387608640666135 ~= 7.39)**

Pg. 14 ? B Using the meaning of multiplication and division, can you explain why multiplying by 5 is the same as dividing by 2 and multiplying by 10?
10 ÷ 2 is the same as 5. A x 5 = (A / 2) x 10. Let us clearly see with an example of 20. Multiplying 20 by 5 is 100 (20x5=100). Dividing 20 by 2 is 10, then multiplying by 10 gives 100 (20/2=10, 10x10=100).

Pg. 14 ? Figure it out B 1. Find quick ways to calculate these products:
(a) 2 × 1768 × 50 **= 176800 (100x1768) (100/2=50 => 2x1768x(100/2)=176800 => 100x1768)**
(b) 72 × 125 [Hint: 125 = 1000/8] **= 9000 (9x1000) (72x(1000/8) = 9x1000 =9000 (9x8=72))**
(c) 125 × 40 × 8 × 25 **= 1000000 (1000x1000) (1000/8=125, 100/4=25 => (1000/8)x40x8x(100/4) = 1000000 (1x8=8, 10x4=40))**
2. Calculate these products quickly.
(a) 25 × 12 **= 300 (100x3) (25=100/4 => (100/4)x12 = 100x3 = 300 (4x3=12))**
(b) 25 × 240 **= 6000 (100x60) (25=100/4 => (100/4)x240 = 100x60 = 6000 (4x6=24))**
(c) 250 × 120 **= 30000 (1000x30) (250=1000/4 => (1000/4)x120 = 1000x30 = 30000 (4x3=12))**
(d) 2500 × 12 **= 30000 (10000x3) (2500=10000/4 => (10000/4)x12 = 10000x3 = 30000 (4x3=12))**
(e) **1200×100000**= 120000000

Pg. 14 B How long is the product?

11 × 11 = **121** 111 × 111 = **12321** 1111 × 1111 =**1234321**	66 × 61 = **4026** 666 × 661 = **440226** 6666 × 6661 = **44402226**
3 × 5 = **15** 33 × 35 = **1155** 333 × 335 = **111555**	101 × 101 = **10201** 102 × 102 = **10404** 103 × 103 = **10609**

Pg. 15 ? B Observe the number of digits in the two numbers being multiplied and their product in each case. Is there any connection between the numbers being multiplied and the number of digits in their product? **The maximum digits in their product will be the sum of the digits of the two numbers. The minimum digit in their product will be one less than their sum.**

Pg. 15 ? B Roxie says that the product of two 2-digit numbers can only be a 3- or a 4-digit number. Is she correct? **Yes, Roxie is correct. (Smallest 2-digit number is 10 and its product is 100 which is a 3-digit number, largest 2-digit number is 99 and its product is 9801 which is a 4-digit number).**

Pg. 15 ? B Should we try all possible multiplications with 2-digit numbers to tell whether Roxie's claim is true? Or is there a better way to find out? **She can just check the minimum and maximum number of digits possible. (answered in the previous question)**

Pg. 15 ? B Can multiplying a 3-digit number with another 3-digit number give a 4-digit number? **No. (Smallest 3-digit number is 100 and its product is 10000 which is a 5-digit number).**

Pg. 15 ? B Can multiplying a 4-digit number with a 2-digit number give a 5-digit number? **Yes. (Product of smallest 4-digit and smallest 2-digit number is 10000 (1000x10) which is a 5-digit number).**

Pg. 15 ? B Observe the multiplication statements below. Do you notice any patterns? See if this pattern extends for other numbers as well.

5-digit x 5-digit = **9-digit or 10-digit**

8-digit x 3-digit = **10-digit or 11-digit**

12-digit x 13-digit = **24-digit or 25-digit**

Pg. 16, 17, 18 B

1250×380

4,75,000

is the number of *kīrtanas* composed by Purandaradāsa according to legends.

Purandaradāsa was a composer and singer in the 15th century. His *kīrtanas* spanned social reform, *bhakti* and spirituality. He systematised methods for teaching Carnatic music which is followed to the present day.

80 years he lived (1484-1564). Nearly at the age of 30 he start composing.

How many years did he live to compose so many songs? At what age did he start composing songs?

If he composed 4,75,000 songs, how many songs per year did he have to compose?

80-30=50 => 475000/50 = 9500 songs per year

147000000kms (147 million kms or 14 crore 70 lakh kms)

$$2100 \times 70{,}000$$

is the approximate distance in kilometers, between the Earth and the Sun.

This distance keeps varying throughout the year. The farthest distance is about 152 million kilometers.

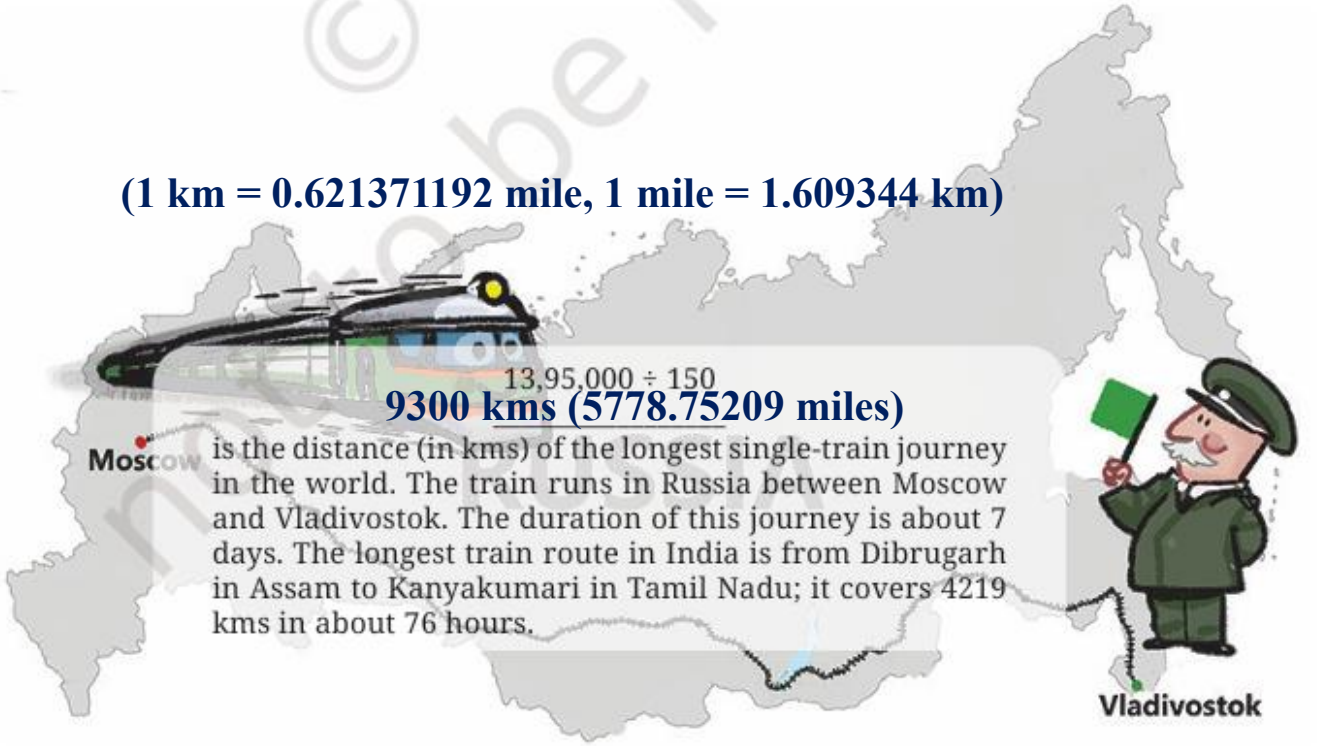
400000000 (400 million litres or 40 crore litres)

$$6400 \times 62{,}500$$

is the average number of litres of water the Amazon river discharges into the Atlantic Ocean every second.

The river's flow into the Atlantic is so much that drinkable freshwater is found even 160 kilometers into the open sea.

(1 km = 0.621371192 mile, 1 mile = 1.609344 km)



13,95,000 ÷ 150

9300 kms (5778.75209 miles)

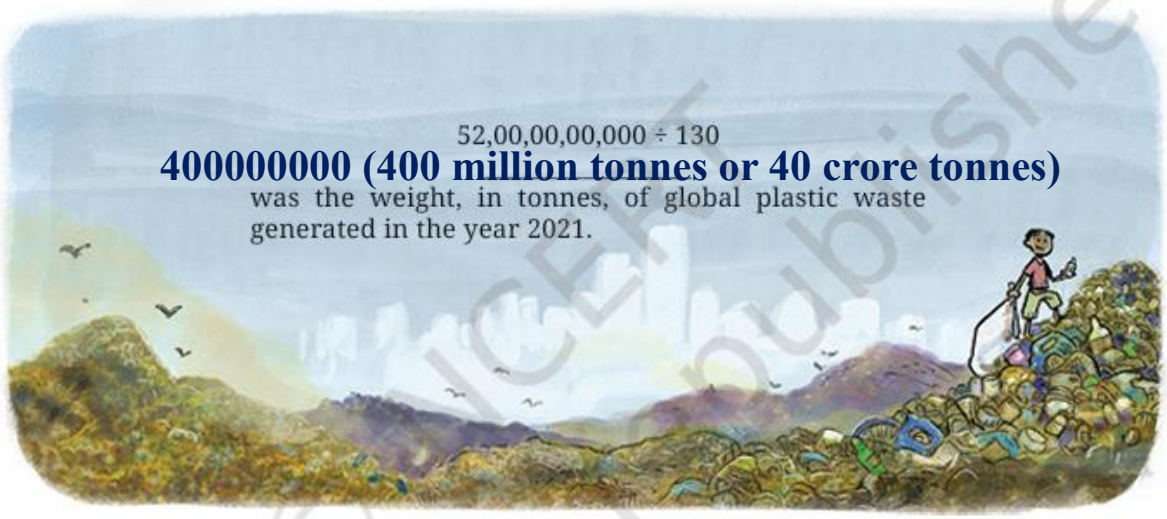
is the distance (in kms) of the longest single-train journey in the world. The train runs in Russia between Moscow and Vladivostok. The duration of this journey is about 7 days. The longest train route in India is from Dibrugarh in Assam to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu; it covers 4219 kms in about 76 hours.

Adult blue whales can weigh more than

10,50,00,000 ÷ 700

150000 (150 thousand kgs or 1 lakh 50 thousand kgs)

kilograms. A newborn blue whale weighs around 2,700 kg, which is similar to the weight of an adult hippopotamus. The heart of a blue whale was recorded to be nearly 700 kg. The tongue of a blue whale weighs as much as an elephant. Blue whales can eat up to 3500 kg of krill every day. The largest known land animal, Argentinosauras, is estimated to weigh 90,000 kgs.



52,00,00,00,000 ÷ 130

400000000 (400 million tonnes or 40 crore tonnes)

was the weight, in tonnes, of global plastic waste generated in the year 2021.

Large Number Fact

In a single gram of healthy soil there can be 100 million to 1 billion bacteria and 1 lakh to 1 million fungi, which can support plants' growth and health.

Pg. 19 ? B The RMS Titanic ship carried about 2500 passengers. Can the population of Mumbai fit into 5000 such ships?

2500 x 5000 = 12500000 passengers can fit in 5000 ships. The population of Mumbai (1,24,42,373) can fit into 5000 such ships.

Pg. 19 B Roxie wondered, "If I could travel 100 kilometers every day, could I reach the Moon in 10 years?" (The distance between the Earth and the Moon is 3,84,400 km.). How far would she have travelled in a year? How far would she have travelled in 10 years? Is it not easier to perform these calculations in stages? You can use this method for all large calculations.

She have travelled 365 x 100 = 36500 kms in a year and 365000 kms in 10 years. No she cannot reach the moon in 10 years if she walks on this pace.

Pg. 19 ? B Find out if you can reach the Sun in a lifetime, if you travel 1000 kilometers every day.

I assume I live for 100 years. So, I can walk 100000 kms in my lifetime. With this pace I cannot reach the Sun as the distance from Earth is 147000000kms (147 million kms). It takes approx. 403 years.

Pg. 19 ? Make necessary reasonable assumptions and answer the questions below:

(a) If a single sheet of paper weighs 5 grams, could you lift one lakh sheets of paper together at the same time? **100000 x 5 = 500000 grams = I cannot life 500 kgs of one lakh sheets of paper together.**

(b) If 250 babies are born every minute across the world, will a million babies be born in a day? **Babies born in one day = 3,60,000 babies. 3,60,000 is less than one million (10 lakh) Hence, a million babies cannot born in a day.**

(c) Can you count 1 million coins in a day? Assume you can count 1 coin every second. **No. Because, Coins counted per day = 86,400. (60x60x24 ~= 86400 seconds per day)**